

AORIDAE (AMPHIPODA : GAMMARIDEA)
COLLECTED BY THE YACHT " CHAZALIE "
IN TROPICAL WATERS

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SUMMARY.

Two species of aorid Amphipoda are newly recorded from the Neotropical region. *Microdeutopus kraemmeri* Reid is transferred to the genus *Lembopsis* Pearse and an extended description is given of *Lembos francanni* Reid.

INTRODUCTION.

Dr. J. FOREST recently sent me a collection of Amphipoda collected by the yacht " Chazalie " during cruises in tropical waters, chiefly off the coasts of the Neotropical region in 1895-96. The material contained two species of Aoridae formerly known only from the collections of the *Atlantide* expedition to tropical West Africa. Present material is of interest, in showing that the two species occur in tropical waters on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the species, *Lembos francanni* Reid was originally described from very fragmentary material (REID, 1951) and is here more fully figured and described. The other species *Lembopsis kraemmeri* (Reid) is here transferred from the genus *Microdeutopus* to which it was attributed by REID (1951) when first described.

Lembopsis kraemmeri (Reid)

(fig. 1)

Microdeutopus kraemmeri Reid, 1951 : 250, fig. 44.

MATERIAL. — 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ Rio Hacha, Guajira, Colombia, March 1896 in 6 m depth.

IDENTIFICATION. — Present material agrees closely in the male with type material; the females, however, deviate somewhat from the types.

DESCRIPTION OF FEMALE. — *Body* length from anterior margin of cephalosome to tip of telson, 7.3 mm in the largest female (type material

4.5 mm); *eyes* round (reniform in types); *antennules* about three quarters the body length with a flagellum composed of 29 articles (type material with antennules one half the body length, with a flagellum of 20 articles); *gnathopod 1* as in types; *gnathopod 2* with article 2 relatively broad, articles 5 and 6 subequal (type material with article 2 relatively more slender, article 5 considerably shorter than article 6) and with article 6 not markedly produced into a tooth at the palmar angle, as it is in type material.

RELATIONSHIPS. — In having articles 5 and 6 of the first male gnathopod subequal and both podomeres bearing teeth on their posterior margins, the present species is more appropriately attributed to the genus *Lembopsis* Pearse (1912, p. 372) than to *Microdeutopus* Costa, which is always characterised by a very large article 5. As pointed out by BARNARD (1959, p. 32) "further discoveries may show lembopsid organisms intergrading with typical microdeutopid species". However, since species intermediate between those of the genus *Lembopsis* and those of the genus *Lembos* Bate may equally well be discovered, there is justification for preserving the genus *Lembopsis* for the present to include the species *L. spinicarpus* Pearse, *L. tridens* (Schellenberg) and *L. kraemmeri* (Reid), which occupy a position intermediate between *Microdeutopus* Costa and *Lembos* Bate.

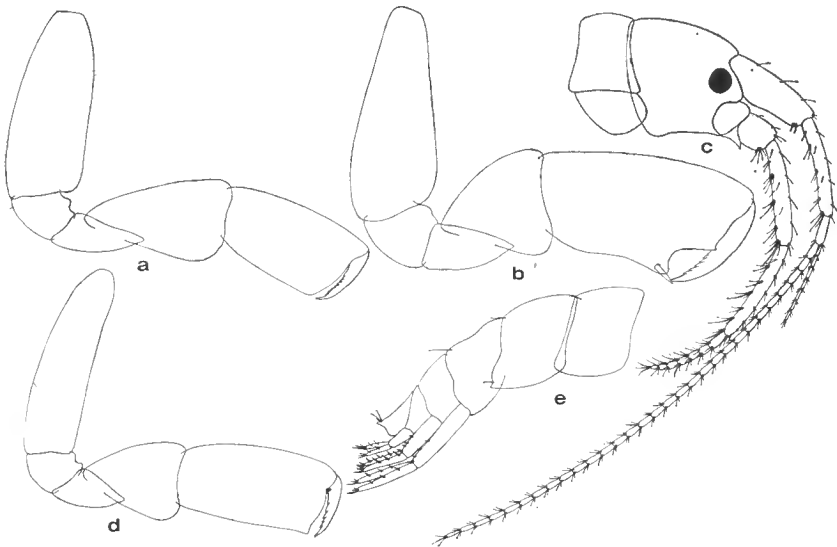


FIG. 1. — *Lembopsis kraemmeri* (Reid), Rio Hacha, Colombia.

a. ♀, Gnathopod 2. — b. ♀, Gnathopod 1. — c. ♀, Head. — e. ♀, Posterior portion of pleon and urosome. (Off Freetown, Sierra Leone. — d. ♀ Paralectotype, gnathopod 2.)

TYPE MATERIAL. — Since no type material was designated by REID (1951), a lectotype has been chosen from the syntypic series in the *Atlan-*

tide collections and the material is deposited at the Copenhagen Museum as follows : —

Station 141 (Off Freetown, Sierra Leone)

♂ Lectotype

1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀ Paralectotypes

Station 145

1 ♂ & 3 ♀♀ Homeotypes

Further type material is deposited in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) under registration numbers :

1961 : 8 : 1 : 606-607.

Lembos (Bemlos) francanni Reid

(fig. 2)

Lembos francanni Reid 1951 : 254, fig. 46.

MATERIAL. — 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ Cape Verde Islands, Dec. 1895 in 25 m depth
1 ♀ Los Testigos, Antilles, Jan. 1896 in 40 m depth.

IDENTIFICATION. — Specimens agree in the main with REID's (1951) original description, which was based upon a damaged male specimen from the Cape Verde Islands, lacking antennae, antennules and legs, and a single mutilated female from the West African coast. The original description is therefore here expanded.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE TOPOTYPE. — *Head* with the lateral lobes moderately produced, obtuse; *eyes* large, circular; *antennule* slightly exceeding the body length, the first peduncular article a little shorter than the second, the third about one third the length of the second, flagellum considerably longer than the peduncle, with 27 articles, accessory flagellum with 4 articles, the terminal of which is rudimentary; *antenna* about half the length of the antennule, the fourth and fifth articles sub-equal, flagellum equal in length to the fifth peduncular article, with 8 articles; *gnathopoda* as described by REID (1951), except that the inner edges of the dactyls of both gnathopoda are finely spinose, that of the second gnathopod minutely so (not representable on the scale of fig. 2) and the antero-distal process on article 2 of gnathopod 2, is less well developed than in Reid's material; *sternites* 2-5 each with a process in the mid-ventral line, that of sternite 2 relatively slender and spiniform, those of sternites 3-5 broad, robust, terminating acutely; *uropod* 3 rami slender, longer than the peduncle, endopodite with a short stout spine on the inner margin, one on the outer, two short, terminal spines, and a long, slender, terminal seta, exopodite shorter than the endopodite, with three very long, fine setae on the outer dorsal margin, two of which are closely associated, and a group of very long, slender, terminal setae; *telson* with the terminal crests well developed, each bearing a group of long setae on its distal dorsal border

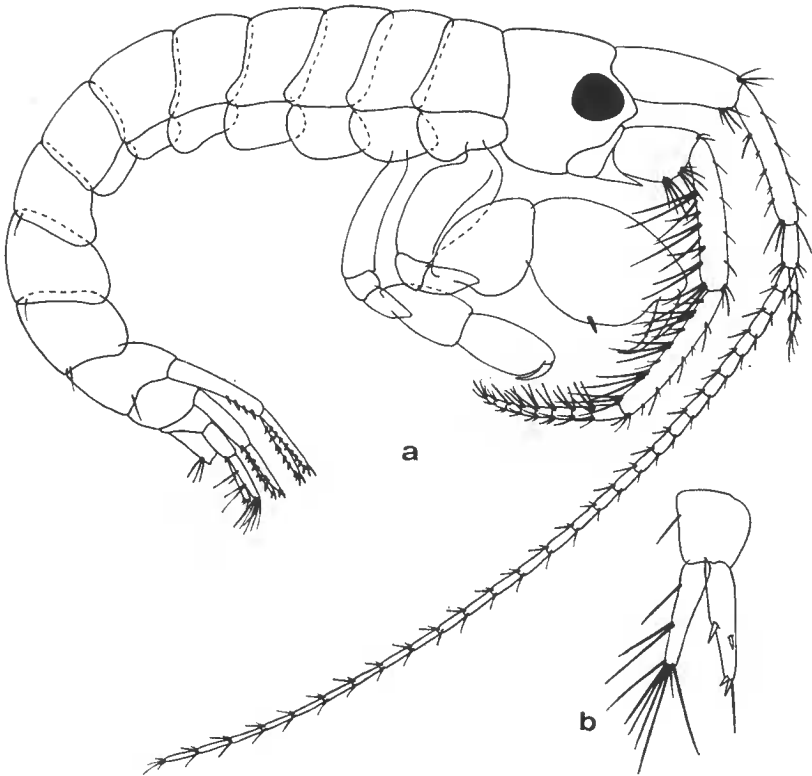


FIG. 2. — *Lembos (Bemlos) francanni* Reid, Cape Verde Islands.
a. ♂ (topotype), gnathopod setation omitted. — b. ♂ (topotype), uropod 3.

REMARKS. — The *Lembos* species of BARNARD (1965) from the Caroline and Marshall Islands of Micronesia may be attributable to the present species, with which BARNARD (1965) compares it, but since present material differs from that of BARNARD, in the presence of an antero-distal process on article 2 of gnathopod 2, in having the sternal processes of segments 3-5 in the male, spinose, not rounded (cf. BARNARD 1965, fig. 28^e), and in the absence of any suggestion of a tooth, proximal to the palmar spine on article 6 of gnathopod 1, as figured by BARNARD (1965, fig. 28 b), it is perhaps best to leave the question of synonymy of BARNARD's material until a wider range of material can be studied.

RELATIONSHIPS. — *Lembos francanni* belongs to the sub-genus *Bemlos* Shoemaker, having article 6 of gnathopod 1 considerably more enlarged than article 5. BARNARD (1965) has suggested that *L. tetracanthus* Schellenberg might be the young of *L. francanni* Reid.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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